

Wednesday, August 20, 2008
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

## Releases

Retail trade, June 2008
Retail sales in current dollars rose by $0.5 \%$ in June. This growth can largely be explained by an increase in sales at gasoline stations, mainly as a result of higher gas prices in June. Once price variations for all goods and services sold by retailers are taken into account, retail sales in constant dollars decreased by $0.4 \%$.
Leading indicators, July 2008
Study: Teen sexual behaviour and condom use, 1996/1997 to 2005
New products

## Health Reports

August 2008
The August 2008 edition of Health Reports contains two articles.
The article, "Parent and child reports of children's activity," evaluates the extent to which the responses of children to questions about their television viewing habits and participation in sports agree with what their parents reported. For more information, contact Marie P. Beaudet (613-951-7025; marie.beaudet@statcan.gc.ca), Health Information and Research Division.

The second article, "Trends in teen sexual behaviour and condom use," examines recent trends in sexual behaviour among Canadian teenagers. For more information, contact Michelle Rotermann (613-951-3166; michelle.rotermann@statcan.gc.ca), Health Information and Research Division.

The online edition of Health Reports, Vol. 19, no. 3 (82-003-XWE, free), is available from the Publications module of our website.

For more information about Health Reports, contact Christine Wright (613-951-1765; christine.wright@statcan.gc.ca), Health Information and Research Division.

## Releases

## Retail trade

June 2008
Retail sales in current dollars rose by $0.5 \%$ in June to $\$ 36.0$ billion. This advance can largely be explained by the $4.2 \%$ increase in sales at gasoline stations, mainly as a result of higher gas prices in June. Once price variations for all goods and services sold by retailers are taken into account, retail sales in constant dollars decreased by $0.4 \%$.

Retail sales in current dollars increase in June


In June, retail sales in current dollars were up in six of the eight sectors. The strongest increases were in the clothing and accessories stores sector and in the food and beverage stores sector. Sales at furniture, home furnishings and electronics stores rose for the third consecutive month, continuing their recovery after slowing in the last six months of 2007.

The widespread increase in retail sales was dampened by the fifth consecutive decline in sales by new car dealers, which fell $3.1 \%$. According to the New Motor Vehicle Sales Survey, the drop in the number of
new vehicles sold in June was largely attributed to a decline in sales of trucks. Used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers also showed a decline in sales.

Excluding sales by new car dealers and by used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers, retail sales rose by $1.4 \%$ in June, the third increase of $1.0 \%$ or more since the beginning of the year.

## Retail sales up in all provinces

All provinces saw their retail sales increase in June. Prince Edward Island posted the strongest rise in sales, at $2.4 \%$. Increases of higher than $1.0 \%$ were also recorded in Newfoundland and Labrador and British Columbia.

The $0.3 \%$ rise in Quebec, although less than that of the two previous months, was the third increase in sales in as many months. In Ontario, sales varied little in May and June.

Sales in Saskatchewan continued to grow faster than the national average.

Tables of unadjusted data by industry and by province and territory are now available from the By subject module of our website.

For information on related indicators, consult the Latest statistics page on our website.

Available on CANSIM: tables 080-0014 to 080-0017.
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2406 and 2408.

The June 2008 issue of Retail Trade (63-005-XWE, free) will be available shortly.

Data on retail trade for July will be released on September 22.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo @statcan.gc.ca). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Serge Grenier (613-951-3566), Distributive Trades Division.

The Daily, August 20, 2008

Retail sales

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { March } \\ 2008^{r} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { April } \\ & 2008^{r} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { May } \\ 2008^{r} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { June } \\ & 2008^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { June } \\ 2008 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { June } \\ 2007 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { June } \\ 2008 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$ millions |  |  |  |  | \% change |  |
| Automotive | 12,008 | 12,474 | 12,462 | 12,527 | 12,511 | -0.1 | 4.2 |
| New car dealers | 6,518 | 6,464 | 6,386 | 6,329 | 6,133 | -3.1 | -5.9 |
| Used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers | 1,582 | 1,601 | 1,558 | 1,562 | 1,549 | -0.8 | -2.1 |
| Gasoline stations | 3,908 | 4,408 | 4,517 | 4,636 | 4,829 | 4.2 | 23.6 |
| Furniture, home furnishings and electronics stores | 2,467 | 2,550 | 2,604 | 2,620 | 2,633 | 0.5 | 6.8 |
| Furniture stores | 824 | 837 | 870 | 870 | 875 | 0.6 | 6.2 |
| Home furnishings stores | 503 | 515 | 512 | 517 | 524 | 1.3 | 4.2 |
| Computer and software stores | 117 | 116 | 120 | 120 | 121 | 0.9 | 3.5 |
| Home electronics and appliance stores | 1,023 | 1,081 | 1,103 | 1,112 | 1,113 | 0.0 | 8.8 |
| Building and outdoor home supplies stores | 2,227 | 2,245 | 2,231 | 2,253 | 2,268 | 0.7 | 1.9 |
| Home centres and hardware stores | 1,800 | 1,828 | 1,824 | 1,839 | 1,858 | 1.1 | 3.2 |
| Specialized building materials and garden stores | 426 | 416 | 407 | 415 | 410 | -1.0 | -3.8 |
| Food and beverage stores | 7,710 | 7,812 | 7,832 | 7,834 | 7,940 | 1.3 | 3.0 |
| Supermarkets | 5,525 | 5,611 | 5,629 | 5,616 | 5,687 | 1.3 | 2.9 |
| Convenience and specialty food stores | 826 | 828 | 823 | 819 | 829 | 1.1 | 0.3 |
| Beer, wine and liquor stores | 1,359 | 1,373 | 1,380 | 1,399 | 1,424 | 1.8 | 4.8 |
| Pharmacies and personal care stores | 2,343 | 2,404 | 2,420 | 2,425 | 2,418 | -0.3 | 3.2 |
| Clothing and accessories stores | 1,988 | 1,960 | 2,015 | 2,007 | 2,058 | 2.5 | 3.5 |
| Clothing stores | 1,525 | 1,499 | 1,557 | 1,540 | 1,572 | 2.1 | 3.1 |
| Shoe, clothing accessories and jewellery stores | 464 | 461 | 457 | 467 | 486 | 4.1 | 4.8 |
| General merchandise stores | 4,043 | 4,177 | 4,266 | 4,261 | 4,279 | 0.4 | 5.8 |
| Miscellaneous retailers | 1,778 | 1,808 | 1,832 | 1,837 | 1,843 | 0.4 | 3.7 |
| Sporting goods, hobby, music and book stores | 881 | 906 | 916 | 920 | 931 | 1.2 | 5.7 |
| Miscellaneous store retailers | 897 | 902 | 916 | 917 | 912 | -0.5 | 1.7 |
| Total retail sales | 34,563 | 35,429 | 35,662 | 35,765 | 35,951 | 0.5 | 4.0 |
| Total excluding new car dealers, used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers | 26,463 | 27,363 | 27,717 | 27,875 | 28,269 | 1.4 | 6.8 |
| Provinces and territories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 554 | 576 | 581 | 573 | 581 | 1.5 | 4.9 |
| Prince Edward Island | 135 | 141 | 141 | 142 | 145 | 2.4 | 7.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 959 | 1,023 | 1,005 | 1,006 | 1,012 | 0.7 | 5.6 |
| New Brunswick | 781 | 784 | 805 | 810 | 811 | 0.1 | 3.8 |
| Quebec | 7,604 | 7,654 | 7,938 | 7,974 | 7,997 | 0.3 | 5.2 |
| Ontario | 12,296 | 12,661 | 12,751 | 12,743 | 12,774 | 0.2 | 3.9 |
| Manitoba | 1,167 | 1,263 | 1,242 | 1,252 | 1,260 | 0.6 | 8.0 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,070 | 1,195 | 1,189 | 1,203 | 1,214 | 0.9 | 13.5 |
| Alberta | 5,168 | 5,195 | 5,111 | 5,151 | 5,180 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| British Columbia | 4,709 | 4,807 | 4,770 | 4,780 | 4,844 | 1.3 | 2.9 |
| Yukon | 42 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 45 | -0.1 | 6.0 |
| Northwest Territories | 55 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | -0.1 | 8.5 |
| Nunavut | 23 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 3.6 | 19.3 |

[^0]The Daily, August 20, 2008

## Retail sales


$r$ revised
p preliminary
Note: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

## Leading indicators

July 2008
The composite leading index was unchanged for a second straight month in July, after small gains in April and May. Overall, 2 of the 10 components fell in July, versus 6 in June. However, the declines in housing and the average workweek in manufacturing were large enough to offset small increases in the 7 components that rose.

The housing index decreased by $2.9 \%$, its largest decline since June 2002. Most of the drop originated in fewer housing starts. Consumer spending on durable goods continued to expand, although the rate of growth for auto sales slowed sharply after the hike in gasoline prices early this summer.

The manufacturing indicators remained mixed. New orders remained volatile, rebounding $1.3 \%$ from a sharp decline. This volatility largely reflects orders for aerospace, which have been oscillating around a long-term upward trend. The ratio of shipments to inventories levelled off after two straight declines. Shipments trended up for the first time in 2008. However, the average workweek in manufacturing fell $0.5 \%$ in July.

The United States leading indicator rose $0.1 \%$, its first increase in 11 months. Real gross domestic product growth turned up in the second quarter, led by exports and business investment.

## Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.

## Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.

This release will be reprinted in the September 2008 issue of Canadian Economic Observer, Vol. 21, no. 9 (11-010-XWB, free), which will soon be available. For more information on the economy, consult the Canadian Economic Observer.

A more detailed analysis of the components is now available online.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162; ceo@statcan.gc.ca), Current Economic Analysis Group.

## Leading indicators

|  | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { February } \\ 2008 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { March } \\ 2008 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 2008 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { July } \\ 2008 \end{array}$ | Last month of data available |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% change |
| Composite leading indicator (1992=100) | 228.1 | 227.8 | 228.0 | 228.4 | 228.3 | 228.3 | 0.0 |
| Housing index (1992=100) ${ }^{1}$ | 141.7 | 141.6 | 139.4 | 141.7 | 141.1 | 137.0 | -2.9 |
| Business and personal services employment (thousands) | 2,881 | 2,893 | 2,903 | 2,917 | 2,932 | 2,938 | 0.2 |
| S\&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000) | 13,777 | 13,522 | 13,572 | 13,748 | 14,010 | 14,012 | 0.0 |
| Money supply, M1 (\$ millions, 1992) ${ }^{2}$ | 170,595 | 171,370 | 171,928 | 172,179 | 172,088 | 172,310 | 0.1 |
| US Conference Board leading indicator $(1992=100)^{3}$ | 125.2 | 124.8 | 124.5 | 124.3 | 124.2 | 124.3 | 0.1 |
| Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average workweek (hours) | 38.1 | 38.0 | 37.9 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 37.6 | -0.5 |
| New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1992) ${ }^{4}$ | 25,925 | 26,001 | 25,986 | 26,319 | 25,410 | 25,743 | 1.3 |
| Shipments/inventories of finished goods ${ }^{4}$ | 1.80 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.77 | 1.75 | 1.75 | $0.00{ }^{5}$ |
| Retail trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1992) ${ }^{4}$ | 2,776 | 2,798 | 2,817 | 2,837 | 2,851 | 2,867 | 0.6 |
| Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1992) ${ }^{4}$ | 9,406 | 9,497 | 9,606 | 9,682 | 9,754 | 9,776 | 0.2 |
| Unsmoothed composite leading indicator | 227.6 | 227.5 | 228.8 | 228.4 | 229.0 | 227.6 | -0.6 |

[^1]
## Study: Teen sexual behaviour and condom use

1996/1997 to 2005
In 2005, $43 \%$ of teens aged 15 to 19 reported that they had had sexual intercourse at least once, down from 47\% in 1996/1997.

The decline was due to young women, among whom the proportion who reported having had sexual intercourse fell from $51 \%$ to $43 \%$. The proportion of young men who had had intercourse remained unchanged at $43 \%$.

Throughout the period, the percentage of teens reporting sexual intercourse was higher at older ages. Around two-thirds of those aged 18 or 19 had had intercourse, compared with about one-third of those aged 15 to 17.

The proportion of teens who reported becoming sexually active at an early age also declined. In 2005, $8 \%$ reported having had sexual intercourse before they were 15, down from 12\% in 1996/1997. The proportion fell among girls, but did not change significantly among boys.

About one-third of teens aged 15 to 19 who had had intercourse in the year before the survey reported having done so with more than one partner, roughly the same percentage as in 1996/1997. A higher percentage of boys than girls reported multiple partners, a finding consistent with other studies.

Having multiple partners was more common among older teens.

Between 2003 and 2005 (the only years for which nationally representative and comparable data are available), the proportion of sexually active teenage girls who reported using a condom rose from 65\% to $70 \%$; among teenage boys, the proportion remained around $80 \%$.

Condom use was more common among teens aged 15 to 17 than among those aged 18 and 19 in 2005.

Sexual intercourse at an early age, having multiple partners and unprotected sex put teens at risk of sexually transmitted infection and of unwanted pregnancy.

Note: Data for this study came from the 1996/1997 National Population Health Survey and the 2003 and 2005 Canadian Community Health Survey.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3226 and 3236.

The article, "Trends in teen sexual behaviour and condom use," which is part of Health Reports, Vol. 19, no. 3 (82-003-XWE, free), is available from the Publications module of our website.

For more information about this article, contact Michelle Rotermann (613-951-3166; michelle.rotermann@statcan.gc.ca), Health Information and Research Division.

For more information about Health Reports, contact Christine Wright (613-951-1765; christine.wright@statcan.gc.ca), Health Information and Research Division.

## New products

Wholesale Trade, June 2008, Vol. 71, no. 6 Catalogue number 63-008-XWE (free).

Income Research Paper Series: "Data quality for the 2006 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics", no. 5
Catalogue number 75F0002MIE2008005 (free).

Health Reports, Vol. 19, no. 3 Catalogue number 82-003-XWE (free).

## All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

## How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:

- The title • The catalogue number • The volume number • The issue number • Your credit card number.

From Canada and the United States, call: 1-800-267-6677
From other countries, call: 1-613-951-2800
To fax your order, call: 1-877-287-4369
For address changes or account inquiries, call: 1-877-591-6963
To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Finance, $6^{\text {th }}$ floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.
Include a cheque or money order payable to Receiver General of Canada/Publications. Canadian customers add 5\% GST and applicable PST.
To order by Internet, write to: infostats@statcan.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the Our products and services page, under Browse our Internet publications, choose For sale.
Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.


## Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.
Published each working day by the Communications and library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A OT6.
To access The Daily on the Internet, visit our site at http://www.statcan.ca. To receive The Daily each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".
Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2008. All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means-electronic, mechanical or photocopy-or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0 T6.


[^0]:    ${ }^{r}$ revised
    p preliminary
    Note: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

[^1]:    1. Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).
    2. Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.
    3. The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.
    4. The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the second preceding month.
    5. Difference from previous month.
